

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

The Khedive and King Kassa have been at war for something over a year. Some time last fall the Egyptian forces that had crossed the frontier of Abyssinia were surprised and cut to pieces. 3,000 men were slaughtered. Up to this bloody defeat it is thought that the Khedive only intended to punish the Abyssinians for repeated incursions upon Egyptian territory. After the terrible check he determined to seek retribution—in other words, to conquer a peace and demand payment in territory and treasures for the whole war.

The two armies did not meet, after the first slaughter, until Wednesday night of last week, when the Abyssinians, emboldened by their first success, attacked the entrenched camp of the Egyptians near the river Desse. They were repulsed, but again made an attack, which resulted disastrously to their cause. The fullest particulars of the series of battles have not been received, but it is known that the Abyssinians' losses are irreparable. King Kassa has sued for peace, and negotiations were pending at the latest accounts. One of the dispatches states that in the recent battles the Abyssinians numbered 60,000, and the Egyptians 20,000, and the Khedive will be very glad to stop the immense expense that has attended it.

For the great victory of his arms the Khedive is certainly indebted to the assistance of his American officers. Maj. Gen. Charles P. Stone, chief of staff, directed all the military operations from the capital. The army in the field was nominally under the command of Raïle, but Gen. Leroy was the actual commander-in-chief, assisted by Gen. Field and Dye, Col. Lockett, Graves and Derrick, Majors Losche and Dennison, Surgeon Major Wilson, and Captains Porter and Urgens. Several other American officers had recently received orders to go to the frontier, but whether they were in the battles or not is not known. The thousands of Abyssinians reported to have been killed, but no information has been received that an American officer was killed or wounded.

OUR DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We were mistaken when we stated that Col. Geo. W. Adams was president of the last convention held in this congressional district. He was its vice president, and Col. Wm. J. Anderson, of Fort Valley, presided over the convention. We therefore transfer our report to Col. Anderson as the only person who is in a position to bring order out of chaos and put the district on a way to act harmoniously and unitedly in the choice of delegates to the national convention.

We have no district committee, and the only way that the last convention can perpetuate its life is through its presiding officer. He should not hesitate to call together a district convention. The state executive committee named the twenty-sixth day of April for the proper day for the district convention to assemble, and as Col. Anderson does not want to assume so much authority as we think he should, he surely will be willing to call the attention of the voters in the different counties of the district to the State committee's recommendation, and invite them to act in accordance with it. The responsibility is fully on his shoulders, and he should immediately act up to it in some form. The president of the last convention can alone recognize the democracy of the district, for the state committee shows no disposition to act, and could not be conveniently assembled if it had the will.

FACT AND COMMENT.

"STOVE LID CURRENCY" is what they call silver dollars in San Francisco.

SENATOR GORDON'S civil service reform idea is to be taken up and pushed in the senate.

Let us have everybody like Mr. March encouraged, and not frightened off the track—New York Sun.

PENITENTIARY must be chairman or anything else of prominence in the national democratic convention—Milwaukee Commercial Times (den).

As the republicans in the country are a defender of the administration. The claim is if you tap a republican in good standing on the shoulder you will find he is a British man.

SENATOR-BECK, some what fatigued from his labors in bringing the national democratic convention to this city, is now working to secure a greenback platform at St. Louis.

The postoffice department, Monday, issued 3,102,000 postal cards, the largest issue that has yet been made in one day. The increase of issue this year over corresponding time of last year has been 41,310 per cent.

It now turns out that Winslow was not such a radical after all, as the Boston papers would have the world believe him to be. In fact recent developments in Washington show him to be a perfect gentleman and conservative editor—Atlanta Journal.

The cost of the St. Louis whisky trials was \$65,084.55. The result? Two men in jail and two men convicted, not sentenced and at liberty. The net proceeds of the whisky trials do not afford much encouragement to honest citizens.

It is estimated that more than six million people in the United States are owners of real estate. If the land in England is owned by one hundred and fifty persons, and that of Scotland by twelve.

It was bad for Steinberger that his entire navy should have been sold out. Let him procure another screw and then, in the plenitude of his mercy remove Sen. Robinson from us by making him secretary of the Bremen navy.

SATURDAY ST estimates of the cotton crop of the current year, made by cotton brokers of Augusta, were received and consolidated at the Augusta exchange, where the average proved to be 4,406,000 bales. The highest was 4,600,000; the lowest 4,200,000.

SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE resigns. A convicted liar, slanderer, and conspirator should retire to private life. The United States senate ought to be a place of a very moral tone that such a character as a Senator would fit it uncomfortable. Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

A TANK, in which 5,000 barrels of oil were placed for the purpose of being recently emptied at Petroleum Centre, Pa., and only 3,700 barrels of marcellite oil were obtained, showing that 1,300 barrels had been lost by evaporation, sediment, and other causes, a loss of nearly 10 per cent.

The Right Rev. Robert Mitfams, D. D., bishop of Calicut, died on Wednesday in London, aged sixty. He was a very prominent clergyman of the Church of England, and author of "The Life of Tasso."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., March 18, 1876.

